

One research suggests that as much as 25% of apples, 20% of onions and 13% of potatoes grown in the UK are destroyed because they don't look right. This means that producers' efforts to meet stringent specifications from buyers can lead to perfectly eatable produce being thrown away before it even leaves the farm simply because of how it looks.

In recent years there has been a growing trend of selling such “ugly” fruit and vegetables, both by major supermarket chains, as well as special retailers(零售商)that sell boxes of such produce. And research has shown that 87% of people say they would eat imperfect fruit and vegetables if they were available. But other research indicates consumers can still be picky and difficult to predict. One study showed consumers are likely to throw away an apple with a spot, but would eat a bent cucumber.

So how can producers and retailers boost the amount of non-standard fruit and help that not only reaches our shelves, but also our plates? Our recent research suggests a specific channel for selling ugly produce would increase profits for growers, lower prices for consumers and boost overall demand for produce. Our research also shows that selling the ugly produce in this way is likely to increase total demand for fruit and vegetables, while also decreasing on-farm loss.

However, the growing market for ugly fruit and vegetables could be an economic threat to traditional retailers. It encourages new businesses into the market and could also limit the availability of “regular” produce because growers could become less stringent about ensuring produce meets traditional outside standards.

But there is a way for traditional retailers to add ugly produce into their product offerings alongside other produce without affecting their profits. By building on existing consumer awareness of the environmental benefits of ugly food, they could also compete in this growing market. This would possibly lead to less food waste and shortages.

8. What does the underlined part “stringent specifications” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Urgent needs.
- B. Tight schedules.
- C. Strict standards.
- D. Temporary requirements.

9. What can we infer from Paragraph 2?

- A. People are no longer particular about their food.
- B. Most people accept imperfect fruit and vegetables.
- C. “Ugly” fruit and vegetables are sold at lower prices.
- D. 87% of the customers prefer good-looking vegetables.

10. What is the influence of selling ugly produce?

- A. Ruining people's appetite.
- B. Reducing “regular” produce.
- C. Discourage vegetable growers.
- D. Resulting in unfair competition.

11. In which section of a newspaper is this passage most likely to appear?

- A. Market.
- B. Recycling.
- C. Health.
- D. Science.

【答案】8. C 9. B 10. B 11. A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了在食物短缺的情况下，为了减少食物浪费，销售品相差的农产品会带来好处以及问题等。

【8题详解】词句猜测题。根据画线句“This means that producers' efforts to meet stringent specifications from buyers can lead to perfectly eatable produce being thrown away before it even leaves the farm simply because of how it looks.(这意味着，生产商努力满足买家的\_\_\_\_\_，可能会导致完全可食用的农产品在离开农场之前就被扔掉，仅仅因为它的外观。)”可知，导致可食用的农产品在离开农场之前就被扔掉是由于不能满足买家“严格的标准”。由此推断画线部分和C选项内容接近。故选C项。

【9题详解】细节理解题。根据第二段中“And research has shown that 87% of people say they would eat imperfect fruit and vegetables if they were available.(研究表明，87%的人表示，如果有不完美的水果和蔬菜，他们会吃。)”可知，大多数人会吃不完美水果和蔬菜，因此他们是接受这种外表难看的水果和蔬菜的。故选B项。

【10题详解】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“It encourages new businesses into the market and could also limit the availability of ‘regular’ produce because growers could become less stringent about ensuring produce meets traditional outside standards.(它鼓励新企业进入市场，也可能限制‘常规’农产品的供应，因为种植者可能会对确保农产品符合传统的外部标准变得不那么严格。)”可知，销售丑陋的农产品有可能减少“常规”农产品的供应数量。故选B项。

【11题详解】推理判断题。由文章第二段“In recent years there has been a growing trend of selling such ‘ugly’ fruit and vegetables, both by major supermarket chains, as well as special retailers(零售商)that sell boxes of such produce.(近年来，大型连锁超市和销售成箱此类产品的特殊零售商销售此类‘丑陋’水果和蔬菜的趋势越来越大。)”以及上下文可知，文章

介绍了人们对外表难看的农产品的浪费、现在人们对这些水果蔬菜的态度以及合理利用这些水果蔬菜的建议和方法。由此推断文章会出现在“市场”栏目。故选 A 项。

D

Someday, you may no longer need to brush your teeth by hand. Instead, billions of nanoparticles(纳米颗粒)could automatically do all that work for you. The nanoparticles are very tiny. Magnets(磁铁)can make them move. If you set up a magnet in just the right way, says Ed Steager, “You can arrange them into any shape you want.”

Steager is an engineer at the University of Pennsylvania. Together, he and his colleague Hyun Koo found a way to form the nanoparticles into long, skinny bristles(鬃毛), a lot like the ones on a toothbrush. But these bristles shape-shift to fit whatever surface they encounter. They can even squeeze between teeth.

The scientists tested the robotic bristles in the lab. But the device isn’t yet ready for people to use. The magnets and nanoparticles will need to fit comfortably and safely inside a person’s mouth. The researchers are working with a company to accomplish this safely and effectively. But if these inventors can perfect the device, a lot of people will benefit, especially the disabled.

The tooth-cleaning robot works thanks to two magnets. One goes on each side of the teeth. The nanoparticles sit in a water-based solution between the magnets. All of this may fit into something the size and shape of a mouthguard, though the researchers haven’t settled on a design for the device yet.

As a bonus, the nanoparticles also kill those harmful bacteria in the mouth. The water-based liquid that holds them contains a substance commonly added to toothpaste(牙膏)and mouthwash. It kills some bacteria on its own. But when these nanoparticles react with it, powerful germ-killing substances get created.

The new device is just a proof of a notion. The researchers still need to turn it into a product that people will want to use. It must fit comfortably and safely in people’s mouths. It can’t draw too much power or cost too much. “There’s a lot of engineering to get from here to there,” says Steager. But, as Melo says, “every good idea needs to have a start.”

12. What are the researchers doing now?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. Putting the new invention into the market     | B. Carrying out surveys about the new device.       |
| C. Testing the robotic bristles on the disabled. | D. Making the device suitable for a person’s mouth. |

13. What mainly operates the new device?

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. The nanoparticles. | B. The toothbrush. |
| C. The magnets.       | D. The bristles.   |

14. What is a function of the new invention?

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A. It can help adjust teeth.           | B. It can work as toothpaste.     |
| C. It can replace liquid in the mouth. | D. It can change the mouth shape. |

15. What does the underlined word “notion” probably mean in the last paragraph?

- |                |               |             |             |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. Prediction. | B. Existence. | C. Product. | D. Concept. |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|

【答案】12. D 13. C 14. B 15. D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了宾夕法尼亚大学的两位工程师发明的纳米牙刷，这种自动装置不仅能够自动刷牙而且还可以有效除菌。

【12 题详解】细节理解题。根据第三段中 “The magnets and nanoparticles will need to fit comfortably and safely inside a person’s mouth. The researchers are working with a company to accomplish this safely and effectively(磁铁和纳米颗粒需要舒适、安全地放入人的嘴里。研究人员正在与一家公司合作，以安全有效地完成这项工作)” 可知，研究人员正在研制如何让这款装置能够更安全地、舒适地放进嘴里。故选 D 项。

【13 题详解】细节理解题。根据第四段中 “The tooth-cleaning robot works thanks to two magnets.(牙齿清洁机器人靠两块磁铁工作。)” 可知，这款自动刷牙器主要是通过两块磁铁进行操作。故选 C 项。

【14 题详解】细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段中 “It kills some bacteria on its own.(它能自行杀死一些细菌。)” 可知，这款刷牙工具自身具有杀菌的作用。故选 B 项。

【15 题详解】词句猜测题。根据后句内容 “The researchers still need to turn it into a product that people will want to use. It must fit comfortably and safely in people’s mouths.(研究人员仍然需要将其转化为人们想要使用的产品。它必须舒适、安全地放入人们的嘴里。)” 可知，这个只是一种初步的“概念”，对一种理论的初步尝试，还需要进一步制成新产品。故选 D 项。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Scientists help to explain how the world around us works, and carry out experiments to create new things. To become a scientist, you need a college degree and various professional skills. 16

Understand scientist description and responsibilities. Scientists are responsible for examining and exploring different aspects of the physical world. All their exploration processes are done by following a set of rules known as the scientific method. 17 Of course, they also have different specific work responsibilities. If you want to be a scientist in a certain field, you need to continue to have a deep understanding of professional work responsibilities.

18 The influence of every profession is double-sided. As a scientist, it may bring you some achievements and benefits, but it also has some professional disadvantages. So before you want to be a scientist, you should have a detailed understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of scientists.

Go through college. 19 Overall studying is important to become a professional scientist. You can learn all kinds of related knowledge systematically at college and lay a solid foundation for your future career.

Get internship (实习) opportunities. Try to find part-time jobs during the university period. In this way, you can obtain real work experience while studying, which is very valuable for you and will definitely be helpful for your real career in the future.

20 When you find a relevant scientist job, apply for it.

A scientist's career path is often the result of a series of chance meetings, unexpected events and changes in personal circumstances. You should not be afraid to follow your own unique route.

- A. Try to avoid the influence of others.
- B. Next, you will have detailed information.
- C. So make use of your rich experience if any.
- D. Think about whether it is worthwhile to be a scientist.
- E. You can find such chances through special part-time websites.
- F. Scientists in different fields may specialize in different subjects.
- G. Systematic learning in university is the basis of becoming a scientist.

【答案】16. B    17. F    18. D    19. G    20. E

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了成为一名科学家的一些注意事项。

【16题详解】前文“To become a scientist, you need a college degree and various professional skills. (要成为一名科学家，你需要一个大学学位和各种专业技能。)”提到成为科学家需要学位和技能，后文的段落具体介绍成为一名科学家需要注意的详细情况，B项“Next, you will have detailed information. (接下来，您将获得详细信息。)”符合语境，引出详细信息，承上启下。故选B。

【17题详解】后文“Of course, they also have different specific work responsibilities. If you want to be a scientist in a certain field, you need to continue to have a deep understanding of professional work responsibilities. (当然，他们也有不同的具体工作职责。如果你想成为某一领域的科学家，你需要继续对专业工作职责有深刻的理解。)”提到不同领域的科学家的职责，建议对这些职责有深刻理解，F项“Scientists in different fields may specialize in different subjects. (不同领域的科学家可能专攻不同的学科。)”符合语境，说明科学家专攻不同的学科，引出后文的不同工作职责，后文的“also”是对选项内容的延伸。故选F。

【18题详解】空处位于段首，是段落主旨句，需概括段落内容。后文“The influence of every profession is double-sided. As a scientist, it may bring you some achievements and benefits, but it also has some professional disadvantages. So before you want to be a scientist, you should have a detailed understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of scientists. (任何职业的影响都是双面的。作为一名科学家，它可能会给你带来一些成就和好处，但它也有一些专业上的缺点。所以在你想成为一名科学家之前，你应该对科学家的优点和缺点有一个详细的了解。)”说明科学家的职业有利有弊，建议要考虑利弊，D项“Think about whether it is worthwhile to be a scientist. (想想当科学家是否值得。)”符合语境，建议思考是否值得，可统领段落内容。故选D。

【19题详解】前文“Go through college. (读完大学。)”建议读完大学，后文“Overall studying is important to become a professional scientist. (全面学习对成为一名专业科学家很重要。)”说明大学的全面学习的重要性，G项“Systematic learning in university is the basis of becoming a scientist. (大学里系统的学习是成为科学家的基础。)”符合语境，承上启下。故选G。

【20题详解】前文“Try to find part-time jobs during the university period. In this way, you can obtain real work experience while studying, which is very valuable for you and will definitely be helpful for your real career in the future. (在大学期间尽量找些兼职工作。这样，你可以在学习的同时获得真正的工作经验，这对你来说是非常宝贵的，对你未来的真正的职业生涯肯定会有帮助。)”说明要去找兼职工作，积累经验，E项“You can find such chances through special part-time

websites. (你可以通过专门的兼职网站找到这样的机会。)”符合语境, 介绍找兼职工作的途径, 承接前文。故选 E。

### 第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

I was busy and often dealt with customer emails at lunch. Even fifteen minutes in the employee lunchroom seemed a 21. My company, like many companies, cut costs by not 22 people as they left. The survivors had to take up more 23.

For me, this 24 no lunch hour, plus taking work home. I wanted to 25, but I couldn't until I had another job in hand. 26 in theory, but given how annoyed the extra hours made me feel, it was difficult to convince 27 employers to hire me. I felt trapped. Then a chance 28 with a little girl changed my perspective. The girl was 29 happy, standing in line with her mom at the grocery.

“Good day at school?” I asked.

A nod.

“What's your favorite subject?”

I smiled at the answer. I 30 when that had been my answer. At that time, no teachers told you what to do at lunch. We just played happily.

That brief 31 left me wondering: What had happened to lunch?

I knew that by law I was 32 to a lunch break. So I decided to start 33 it. I began to had a walk during the lunch break, which made me refreshed.

Now I'm still 34 a new position but with less stressed-out urgency than before. You can't always change your 35, but you can always change your perspective.

- |                    |                |                |                  |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21. A. luxury      | B. solution    | C. concern     | D. procedure     |
| 22. A. protecting  | B. reminding   | C. supporting  | D. replacing     |
| 23. A. guidance    | B. work        | C. time        | D. reference     |
| 24. A. represented | B. proved      | C. meant       | D. designed      |
| 25. A. accept      | B. exchange    | C. quit        | D. agree         |
| 26. A. Independent | B. Legal       | C. Creative    | D. Nice          |
| 27. A. potential   | B. previous    | C. optimistic  | D. influential   |
| 28. A. travel      | B. discovery   | C. cooperation | D. conversation  |
| 29. A. equally     | B. merely      | C. extremely   | D. usually       |
| 30. A. shared      | B. remembered  | C. recorded    | D. checked       |
| 31. A. encounter   | B. trip        | C. stop        | D. summary       |
| 32. A. entitled    | B. exposed     | C. related     | D. suggested     |
| 33. A. evaluating  | B. extending   | C. taking      | D. escaping      |
| 34. A. adapting to | B. looking for | C. taking over | D. adding to     |
| 35. A. circles     | B. identity    | C. appearance  | D. circumstances |

【答案】21. A 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. C 26. D 27. A 28. D 29. C 30. B 31. A 32. A 33. C 34. B 35. D

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者在忙碌的工作中尝试着停止在午饭休息期间工作而是外出散步进行自我调节, 从而改变心态的一段经历。

【21 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意: 在员工餐厅呆上 15 分钟似乎都是一种奢侈。A. luxury 奢侈; B. solution 解决方案; C. concern 关注; D. procedure 程序。根据上文 “I was busy and often dealt with customer emails at lunch.” 可知, 作者很忙, 经常在午餐时间处理客户邮件, 因此在员工餐厅待上 15 分钟应该是一种奢侈。故选 A。

【22 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意: 和许多公司一样, 我的公司在员工离职时不找人替代, 从而降低成本。A. protecting 保护; B. reminding 提醒; C. supporting 支持; D. replacing 替代。根据上文 “cut costs” 可知, 作者的公司想降低成本, 因此在员工离职时不会找人替代。故选 D。

【23 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意: 留下的人不得不承担更多的工作。A. guidance 指导; B. work 工作; C. time 时间; D. reference 参考。根据上文 “I was busy and often dealt with customer emails at lunch.” 可知, 作者工作非常忙碌, 由此推知, 一部分员工离职后, 留下的人需要承担更多的工作。故选 B。

【24 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意: 对我来说, 这意味着没有午餐时间, 还要把工作带回家。A. represented 代表; B. proved 证明; C. meant 意味着; D. designed 设计。根据上文 “I was busy and often dealt with customer emails at lunch.” 可知, 作者很忙, 经常在午餐时间处理客户邮件, 这种情况意味着作者没有午餐时间。故选 C。



【25 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我想辞职，但在找到另一份工作之前我不能辞职。A. accept 接受；B. exchange 交换；C. quit 辞职；D. agree 同意。根据下文“until I had another job in hand”可推知，作者想辞职，换一份工作。故 C。

【26 题详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：理论上是不错，但考虑到加班让我感到多么恼火，我很难说服潜在雇主雇佣我。A. Independent 独立的；B. Legal 合法的；C. Creative 有创造力的；D. Nice 不错的。根据下文“but”可知，此处语义有转折，下文提到很难说服潜在雇主雇佣作者，Nice “不错的”符合语境，表示理论上辞职找一份工作是不错的，“不错的”和“很难”形成转折。故选 D。

【27 题详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：理论上是不错，但考虑到加班让我感到多么恼火，我很难说服潜在雇主雇用我。A. potential 潜在的；B. previous 以前的；C. optimistic 乐观的；D. influential 有影响力的。根据上文“until I had another job in hand”可知，作者想辞职，换一份工作，因此是找潜在的雇主。故选 A。

【28 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：后来与一个小女孩的一次偶然交谈改变了我的看法。A. travel 旅行；B. discovery 发现；C. cooperation 合作；D. conversation 交谈。根据下文““Good day at school?” I asked.” “A nod.” ““What’s your favorite subject?””和“I smiled at the answer.”可知，作者和这个小女孩之间有一次交谈，因此是偶然交谈改变了作者的看法。故选 D。

【29 题详解】考查副词词义辨析。句意：小女孩非常开心，和妈妈一起在杂货店排队。A. equally 平等地；B. merely 只，仅仅；C. extremely 非常；D. usually 通常。根据下文“Good day at school?”可知，作者问小女孩“在学校过得好吗？”，由此推知小女孩应该是非常开心。故选 C。

【30 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我记得那曾是我的回答。A. shared 共享；B. remembered 记得；C. recorded 记录；D. checked 检查。根据下文“At that time, no teachers told you what to do at lunch. We just played happily.”可知，作者想起了从前快乐的午餐时间，因此应该是记得自己曾经的回答。故选 B。

【31 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：那次短暂的相遇让我想知道：午餐发生了什么？A. encounter 相遇；B. trip 旅行；C. stop 停止；D. summary 总结。根据上文作者遇到快乐的小女孩，展开交谈，回想起从前可推知，此处应用 encounter “相遇”概括上文的经历。故选 A。

【32 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我知道根据法律我有权午休。A. entitled 给予……权利；B. exposed 使遭受；C. related 与……相关；D. suggested 建议。根据上文“by law”可推知，此处表示“法律赋予了作者午休的权利”，即根据法律作者有权午休。be entitled to do sth.是固定短语，意为“有权做……”。故选 A。

【33 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：所以我决定开始接受。A. evaluating 评估；B. extending 扩展；C. taking 接受；D. escaping 逃避。根据下文“I began to had a walk during the lunch break”可知，作者开始在午休时间散步，因此是接受了法律赋予的无休权。故选 C。

【34 题详解】考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：现在我还在找一份新工作，但没有以前那么紧张了。A. adapting to 适应；B. looking for 寻找；C. taking over 接管；D. adding to 添加。根据上文“still”和下文“a new position but with less stressed-out urgency than before”可推知，作者应该是还在找一份新工作。故选 B。

【35 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：你不能总是改变你的环境，但你可以改变你的观点。A. circles 圈子；B. identity 身份；C. appearance 外观；D. circumstances 环境。根据下文“but you can always change your perspective”可知，作者认为可以改变观点，上文与此有转折，因此应该是不能改变外在的环境。故选 D。

## 第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

To protect the ocean and prevent plastic waste polluting the water, an Italian company has invented River Cleaning, \_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_ seems to be a perfect tool for picking up litter before it gets there. About 80 percent of ocean waste comes from 100 of the \_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_ (large) waterways across the world. So, stopping waste at its source is \_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_ excellent potential solution.

However, the company had to overcome several \_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_ (difficulty) before it could test out the invention \_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_ (proper). For example, its device had to allow boats to easily pass through, while being able \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ (run) 24/7 with no impact on the environment. The result is River Cleaning, a 100 percent effective, low cost, low impact solution.

Attached \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ the bed at the bottom of the river, River Cleaning is a series of buoys (浮标) that powered by the \_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_ (nature) flow of the river. It has the ability to collect different kinds of waste. So far, studies \_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_ (show) River Cleaning can collect 85 percent of all waste passing by it. So, if it is used in all the right places, that’s up to 85 percent of trash prevented from \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (enter) flowing into the ocean.

【答案】36. which 37. largest 38. an 39. difficulties 40. properly 41. to run 42. to 43. natural 44. have shown 45. entering

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了意大利一家公司开发的防止垃圾从河流进入海洋的新发明。

【36 题详解】考查定语从句。句意：为了保护海洋并防止塑料垃圾污染水，一家意大利公司发明了河流清洁，这似乎

是在垃圾到达那里之前捡拾垃圾的完美工具。分析句子结构可知，此处是非限制性定语从句，空格处在句中作主语，指代前面整个句子，故填 **which**。

【37 题详解】考查形容词最高级。句意：大约 80% 的海洋垃圾来自世界上最大的 100 条水道。根据空前的 **the** 及表示范围的介词短语可知，此处应填其最高级形式，故填 **largest**。

【38 题详解】考查冠词。句意：因此，从源头上阻止浪费是一个很好的潜在解决方案。空后是单数名词 **solution**，因此此处为不定冠词表泛指，且 **excellent** 发音以元音音素开头，故填 **an**。

【39 题详解】考查名词复数。句意：然而，该公司必须克服几个困难才能正确测试发明。根据空前的 **several** 可知，此处应填名词复数形式。故填 **difficulties**。

【40 题详解】考查副词。句意：然而，该公司必须克服几个困难才能正确测试发明。空白处所填词在句中修饰动词词组 **test out**，空处应为其副词形式。故填 **properly**。

【41 题详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：例如，他们的设备必须允许船只轻松通过，同时能够全天候运行，并且对环境没有影响。固定短语：**be able to do**，意为“能够做某事”，故填 **to run**。

【42 题详解】考查介词。句意：河流清洁附着在河底的河床上，是由河流的自然流动提供动力的一系列浮标。固定搭配：**attach...to** 意为“把……栓在”，**to** 是介词，故填 **to**。

【43 题详解】考查形容词。句意：河流清洁附着在河底的河床上，是由河流的自然流动提供动力的一系列浮标。分析句子结构可知空处应为形容词修饰名词作定语，故填 **natural**。

【44 题详解】考查动词时态。句意：到目前为止，研究表明，河流清洁可以收集 85% 的经过它的废物。根据 **so far** 可知，句子用现在完成时，主语是复数名词，助动词使用 **have**，故填 **have shown**。

【45 题详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：因此，如果在所有正确的地方使用它，那么高达 85% 的垃圾被阻止流入海洋。空白处所填词在句中作介词 **from** 的宾语，故填其动名词形式，故填 **entering**。

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

##### 第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华，你校国际部原计划定于周五进行的春游因当地极端天气原因而推迟，请你代表学生会拟一份口头通知告知学生，内容包括：

1. 表示歉意；2. 说明原因；3. 时间另行通知。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；2. 可适当增加细节，使行文连贯。

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【答案】One possible version:

Boys and girls,

May I have your attention, please?

On behalf of the Students' Union, I'm sorry to tell you that the spring outing originally scheduled this Friday will have to be put off. This morning we checked the weather forecast and found there would be a storm on that day.

Then we contacted the local weather station and it confirmed the information and also warned us not to go out in such weather. So please forgive us for bringing you the inconvenience. As for when we will go on the outing, I'm afraid that you have to wait with patience for further notice. If you have any question, please be free to contact me.

Thank you for your attention!

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。题目要求考生代表学生会拟一份口头通知，告知学生们原定的春游因天气原因而推迟，需要表达歉意，解释原因，并说明后续时间另行通知。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

代表：on behalf of→as a representative of, as a spokesperson of, in the name of

抱歉的：sorry→remorseful, apologetic

告诉：tell→inform, notify

延迟：put off→delay, postpone

发现：find→discover, notice

至于：as for→as to, as regards, in the matter of, with respect to

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Then we contacted the local weather station, and it confirmed the information and also warned us not to go out in such weather.

拓展句：Then we contacted the local weather station which confirmed the information and also warned us not to go out in such

weather.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】On behalf of the Students' Union, I'm sorry to tell you that the spring outing originally scheduled this Friday will have to be put off.(运用了 that 引导名词性从句作 tell 的宾语、过去分词短语 originally scheduled...作 the spring outing 的后置定语)

【高分句型 2】As for when we will go on the outing, I'm afraid that you have to wait with patience for further notice.(运用了 when 引导名词性从句作 As for 的宾语、that 引导名词性从句作 afraid 的宾语)

【高分句型 3】If you have any question, please be free to contact me.(运用了 If 引导条件状语从句)

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I saw children playing in the playground happily, but I was never allowed there. It wasn't just me, but all my other friends. When I was little, I didn't care about it much, but when I grew up things seemed to change. Me, my family, and friends were all Africans and mainly we all had dark skin, which was the reason for all this.

My mama would always say, "Things will change, Berhane, you will one day see the world." What she said turned out to be right years later. But at that time, I doubted about her words because of the rules of my school without knowing I would make friends with a white girl.

The school I studied had two parts which were separated by a wall. I never knew what was like on the other side of the school and neither did my friends. But there was one thing that we know for sure, if you try to find out what was going on the other side, you will be punished.

One day I was playing with a ball during break with Walter and Grady. I kicked the ball so hard that it went to the other side. We decided to bring the ball back because we had no money to buy another.

Making sure that everything was okay, we went to the other side. We walked along the wall. By the time we got close to the ball, we were all dirty and hurt. But all our efforts were a waste because a group of white children already got the ball.

They were wondering where it had come from. We were pushing and fighting each other, saying, "You get the ball!" "No, you get it!" I was told to get the ball because I was the one who had kicked the ball to the other side. I stood there quietly watching the kids. There was a girl and two boys, their backs toward us. Their hairs were all combed and mine were all curled up. I was a girl with dark skin, while they had light skin. We were completely different.

注意：1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1:

*"I will go to get it," I accepted at last.*

Paragraph 2:

*But suddenly, I heard a girl's voice from behind, so I turned to have a look.*

【答案】Paragraph 1:

*"I will go to get it," I accepted at last.* I really didn't want to go, but we had to go and get it before things got harder for us. I went towards the group until I stepped on a stick. They turned and looked at me. I kept a amount of distance between us and asked politely, "That is my ball, can I please have it?" Before getting their answer, I heard Walter shouting, "The teacher is coming." Immediately I turned and ran away as fast as I could.

Paragraph 2:

*But suddenly, I heard a girl's voice from behind, so I turned to have a look.* It was the white girl who was among the three children running towards me with ball in her hand. "Here is your ball," she said to me smiling. I took the ball and thanked her, "Thank you!" We both smiled at each other. From then on, we became friends and often played after school happily. So, you see, friendship knows no boundaries and anyone can become friends no matter what color you are.

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，作者 Berhane 是黑人女孩，因为种族关系，从不被允许和白人小孩一起玩耍。虽然母亲安慰作者总有一天情况会改变，但是因为学校的规定，作者并不相信这句话。有一天作者和朋友们一起在学校黑人小孩区域内玩球，作者不小心把球踢到了墙另一边的白人小孩区域内，虽然害怕因为越过墙被惩罚，但是因为没钱再买一个球，作者和朋友们去了墙的另一边。结果他们发现一群白人孩子拿着球，在朋友们一阵推脱后，作者被派去拿球，这时候她深深地意识到自己与白人小孩的不同。

【详解】1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容““我去拿。”我最终答应了。”可知，第一段可描写作者和白人小孩交流想拿回球，但是朋友

发现老师来了，作者不得不赶紧离开。

②由第二段首句内容“突然，我听到后面传来一个女孩的声音，于是我转过身去看了看。”可知，第二段可描写白人女孩把球交给作者，后来两人成了好朋友。

2. 续写线索: Berhane 答应去拿球——Berhane 和白人小孩交流——Berhane 跑开——白人女孩叫住 Berhane——白人女孩还球——Berhane 和白人女孩成为好朋友

### 3. 词汇激活

行为类

①拿: get/fetch/obtain/gain

②看: look at/watch/stare at

③大喊: shout/yell/cry/cry out

④跑开: run away/flee/run off/escape

⑤知道: know/have knowledge of/recognize

情绪类

①感谢: thank/say thank you to/show appreciation to

②开心地: happily/merrily/joyfully/cheerfully

【点睛】[高分句型 1] I really didn't want to go, but we had to go and get it before things got harder for us. (从属连词 before 引导的时间状语从句)

[高分句型 2] So, you see, friendship knows no boundaries and anyone can become friends no matter what color you are. (no matter what 引导让步状语从句)